

By William Safire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—In our last episode, readers were left breathless by revelations of an interlocking directorate of Old Kennedy Hands who set up the Church committee staff in a way that makes easy the cover-up of abuses of power in the sixties.

In today's episode, we go from cozy relationships to actual relatives.

1. *The brother-in-law.* Rule 6.4 of the Church committee calls for the committee to "endeavor to obtain voluntary counsel" for witnesses.

Sounds like an admirable service for indigents. In practice, this is how it worked: A Kennedy appointee named Daniel Reznick, of Arnold and Porter, then head of the D.C. Bar Association, was asked to draw up a list of attorneys with top-secret clearances. His friend, John Denniston—a Government contract man at Covington and Burling—came up with a secret list of lawyers to receive the business (for a fee—"voluntary" has not meant free).

When Judith Campbell Exner was called, her lawyer also represented Robert Maheu (interesting lead) and begged off; a Church staffer then called the handful of approved lawyers to see who was available quickly. No volunteers.

Then, with the approval of F.A.O. Schwarz 3d, chief Church counsel, the woman who was President Kennedy's Mafia link was put in touch with a member of the law firm of the Kennedy brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver. Such referral is improper on its face; an investigating body can ethically recommend specific lawyers to witnesses. The Shriver firm did represent her at the committee and did discuss fees for future representation.

But the committee insists its staff did not know Mr. Shriver was in that law firm it told Mrs. Exner to call; Mr. Shriver insists the lawyer on his staff who took the job didn't clear it on high. If you believe all that, give my regards to the Tooth Fairy, but remember this incident when Mr. Shriver delivers his delegates to Mr. Church at the convention.

2. *The son-in-law.* One of the four "task forces" of the Church committee concerns itself with military intelligence abuses, and has been investigating the Defense Department and the National Security Agency.

Naturally, a key witness has been Robert McNamara, the Kennedy-Johnson Secretary of Defense whose computer-like mind has emptied its memory bank of all recollection of assassination plots.

Whom did Frank Church select to be the deputy chief of this military intelligence section? Answer: Barry Carter, a former Kissinger protégé, a brilliant mind, a likely future leader

of the national security establishment, whose experience qualifies him in every way for the job. One small problem: for seven years, up to two years ago, he was Robert McNamara's son-in-law.

"Not one scintilla of evidence," to use John Tower's favorite phrase, suggests that Mr. McNamara's former son-in-law was not fervent and relentless in his pursuit of any transgressions by his former wife's father. Mr. Carter asserts he avoided the assassination area entirely, and points with justifiable pride to his work on the "Shamrock" intercepts of cable traffic. We shall see how the final report treats Kennedy-Johnson intelligence abuses in the military area.

But is this not what Senator Church would call in others "the appearance of conflict of interest"? The rough equivalent would have been for Leon Jaworski to hire Ed Cox or David Eisenhower to investigate Richard Nixon.

3. *The son.* From the very nave of the Church committee, sources report that when staffers went up to the Kennedy Library in Waltham, Mass., suspicious gaps were discovered in the telephone logs of the President's calls. Nor was there any record of a private telephone, installed in a tiny room just off the Oval Office, where Mr. Kennedy made private calls outside the White House switchboard.

One Church staffer, however, who has tried unsuccessfully to link President Eisenhower to the Lumumba assassination, was especially warmly received at the Kennedy Library.

He is Peter Fenn, and he is the son of Dan Fenn, the former assistant to President Kennedy who is now the director of that same Kennedy Library. Mr. Fenn the younger was given free access to the files of Robert Kennedy there by Mr. Fenn the elder, and cynics will question whether a vigorous search for Kennedy wrongdoing was conducted.

Now, if Frank Church—who needs Kennedy support in his Presidential candidacy—wants to do Ted Kennedy a favor by putting a 25-year-old kid at the public trough for \$400 a week for six months, that's politics. But isn't it a bit unfair to young Mr. Fenn, who is Senator Church's son's best friend, to start him off in a situation with such an apparent conflict of interest? Let's assume he's a nice, honest, idealistic young man—why break him in on a cover-up?

Old-fashioned nepotism is not at issue here, nor are the young staffers culpable. Instead, we see what happens when a Certified Good Guy is convinced he has the press in his pocket: Arrogantly, brazenly, Frank Church has turned his investigation into a relative thing.

All in the Family: II

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